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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have resected articles returned, they must to all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Issue of 1902. Judging from numerous popular com ments upon some of President Roose-VELT's recent addresses, it would appear that Cuban reciprocity and the regulation of trusts will be the leading issues of the approaching national campaign. The ideas arising from these ques-

tions will be felt in the campaign, of course, but scarcely as party issues, for the reason that Democrats will favor them as much as Republicans.

Practically also, the law that exists has just been proven adequate to check one great trust whose operations raised a storm of indignation, the Beef Trust; and so far as the Northern Securities Company stands for the Trust in railroads, the same law has brought that into court to answer for illegalities with

Neither Cuban reciprocity nor trustism will decide the struggle to elect a majority in the House of Representatives. That, in so far as it is thought to bear upon the campaign to elect a President. to come two years later, will hinge upon the preservation of the country's pros- not probable, but certainly not impossiperity, growth and industrial repose ble or inconceivable, that a very slight and health, all of which have made a modification of the Richardson bill, as, wonder of the period of Republican control of the White House and the Capitol.

The contest will be to sustain or to defeat the Republican party and its objection to this particular method of policy in the country, THEODORE ROOSE- reaching the trusts. VELT being President.

The President and the New Man From Maine.

The most interesting, if not the most important, of contemporaneous rumors is introduce at the next session of Congress? that which represents President Roose. Or will Mr. LITTLEFIELD fall back to the VELT as having called to his assistance the Hon. CHARLES EDGAR LITTLEFIELD trol of trusts.

is the successor of the late NELSON DINGLEY as Representative in Congress from the Second district of Maine. He is a self-educated man, a student of the be supposed that he does not discrim-Constitution, and a lawyer provided by inate between beneficent combinations nature with an intellect at once curious of capital and those which he thinks and penetrating, and with a confidence ought to be prohibited or dissolved. in his own conclusions sufficiently strong | Like Mr. BRYAN himself, Mr. LITTLEFIELD to render him sometimes almost con- perceives a difference: temptuous of dissenting opinion. His mental and moral qualities are such there is one corporation that might be what is called as you might suppose would inevitably a hydra headed monster, or, to use the heautiful attract the attention and inspire the and expressive language of my friend from Misinterest of a President built like Mr. ROOSEVELT. No new Representative has ever gained quicker recognition in the House. BLAINE, REED, DINGLEY. all from the same quarter of the State of Maine, were slower than Mr. LITTLE- fare . . . It is not enough to show that large FIELD has been in getting to the front. It is less than three years since he entered the House, and, numerically, he ranks now only seventh among the Re- only when it is injuriously aggregated-when it is injuriously aggregated aggrega publican members of the Judiciary Committee

If the report is true that the President has invited Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine to collaborate with himself and the Attorney-General upon new legislative measures for the restriction or supervision of combinations of capital, there must be something in the distinguished Maine jurisconsult's record on the subbusiness. For it is notoriously true that Roosevelt policy, such as reciprocity with Cuba and what is called " imperialism " in the Philippines, Mr. LITTLE- interest. FIELD has not been counted among the in Congress.

We turn back, therefore, with con- supported twenty-five months ago? siderable interest to the elaborate speech on trusts which Mr. LITTLEFIELD de- Will England Revive Her Navigation livered on June 1, 1900, during the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress and soon after his first appearance in Wash- trate the intensity of the panic caused ington. The question was the proposed Constitutional amendment which the Republicans were accused of advocating at that time for campaign purposes only. This amendment was as follows:

to the several States, the Territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the l'nited States " Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a

"The several States may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

" Congress shall have power to enforce the pro-

visions of this article by appropriate legislation " Constitution, conferring upon Congress law it should define as a trust, a monopthe Federal Government with absolute authority of life or death over all the in-

power not only to regulate and control. but also to prohibit and dissolve any form of business enterprise which by dustries of all the States - this Constituadvocated and defended against every argument that was brought against it. He even urged it upon the Bryapite Democrate as a more effective measure himself had proposed. BRYAN had suggested a law providing that no corporahad received a Federal license to extend above cases the master and three-fourths more particularly, and also as the "City its field of operation. This measure Mr. of the crew were to be English. BRYAN thought would give to Congress

Congress the power to destroy every trust in the country." Mr. LITTLEFIELD pointed to the above amendment, and exclaimed:

This amendment will do it. Under the Coneti lution as it is Congress cannot do it."

Of the favorite Democratic proposition to control monopolies by suspending by executive order the tariff on trust-made articles, a proposition recently renewed in slightly different form in the present House in a bill introduced last month by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, Mr. LITTLEFIELD said:

There never was attempted to be written into the statute books of any State or of the United States a provision so violently imperial and czartibe as this proposition. It gives the President of the United States the power to enforce upon an organization which is assumed to be criminal, for the express purpose of punishment, and that punshment is expected to be business ruin, the penalty of the law without even giving the right to be heard. If that is not Constriam, if that is not imperialism, If that is not centralization run mad, I ask you to distinguish it. Search the records of this country or of any other and see if you can find anything that will equal it. No court within the borders of Christendom ought to countenance for one moment a statute which, under any circumstances, so flagrantly violates the fundamental law se to authorize any man to pass upon the guilt or innocence of any other man or set of men without allowing them an opportunity to be heard. It is only in the infernal regions that they determine a cause without hearing '

Yet it must not be assumed, even from this very strong language, that Mr. LIT-TLEFIELD is not free to recommend to the President a policy which shall strike at the trusts through the tariff. It will be bserved that the violence of his denunciation is directed not against the main idea of putting trust-made articles on the free list, but against the incidental proposal to invest the President with unrestricted power to decide when the duties shall be removed. It is perhaps for instance, by providing for a judicial hearing as a preliminary to Executive action, might remove Mr. LITTLEFIELD's

Will that be the course his advice to the President and to Attorney-General KNOX will take when the three gentlemen come to decide on the anti-trust measure which Mr. LITTLEFIELD shall position he occupied two years ago, and strenuously demand the amendment of in the matter of the regulation and con- the United States Constitution so as to qualify Congress to deal with the whole Mr. LITTLEFIELD, as everybody knows. subject in any manner the Legislature may consider expedient?

It would be unfair to the distinguished successor of Mr. Dingley to allow it to

a first where there is one aggregation, where sourt | Mr. Dr. ARMOND! that has its villatnous clutch on the throat of American energy, I desire to say, Mr. Speaker, that there are hundreds, aye. by the Democrats to provide for a defithousands that are legitimate elements of enter cit is in fact only a technical amendthat are in fact indispensable to the general welcontrol of a president of hoard of directors. It is

learly with a problem so intricate. To establish

ject to suggest his selection as an ad- of Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine is devoting and high schools, to say nothing of the itself during the recess of Congress, at the urgent request of President Rooseon other questions of the McKinley- VELT, to this intricate question. His previous views and utterances on the subject, therefore, become of general

> Will be advise beginning, for example, the lines of that which he so vigorously

Laws?

Nothing could more strikingly illusin England by the new American " Shipping Trust " than the fact that a revival of the Navigation laws is seriously advocated in the Fortnightly Rerick by one of the weightiest contributors to that periodical. It should be easy to demonstrate that the remedy would prove incomparably worse than

as they existed during a considerable period, may be summed up as follows: In the first place, exports from British colonies were to be in ships Englishowned or colonially built and owned and certain enumerated articles were to be exported only to England; on the other hand, imports into British colonies were to be from England only and in English shipping. In the second place, the foreign trade of England and her colonies with Asia, Africa and America was to be transacted exclusively in the village character by which it had oly, or a combination; in short, investing | English or colonially owned ships. In | been marked during its whole previous the third place, trade with Russia, and (as regards enumerated articles) with the rest of Europe, except Turkey, was tional amendment Mr. Littlefully to be transacted in English ships or in ships belonging to the country producing the goods, or the port whence they were usually exported; trade with Turkey | 266,661 in 1860; but it remained a ramwas to be in English-built or Turkish shackle sort of town, outside of a few of repression than any which Mr. BRYAN ships, or ships belonging to the usual districts. Gas had not been introduced port of shipment of Turkish goods. Finally, the coasting trade was to be tion organized in any State should do transacted exclusively in English-owned business outside of that State until it ships. We should add that in all of the

Such was the navigation system, a the features or characteristics of a great the necessary supervision and control great part of which existed until the city. Its sewerage was mostly primiof trusts. The Constitutionality of such | middle of the nineteenth century. Not | tive. The assessed valuation of its taxaa law having been questioned, Mr. BEYAN | until 1849 did a measure intended com- | ble property, real and personal, was less had added: I am in favor of an amend- pletely to change the British policy than ninety millions; now it is nearly ten ment togthe Constitution that will give to | with respect of navigation become a times as much. The facilities for trans- | but the form is curious; and further

law. In the course of the debate pre ceding the abolitica of the restrictive legislation, Sir James Graham pointed out that there were two courses open either to go back to the Corn laws, with a differentiation in favor of Canadian corn, or to repeal the Navigation laws; otherwise the loss of Canada was inevitable. The repeal of the Navigation laws was carried, though the coasting trade was retained in the interest of British ships a year or two longer, as was the provision that the master and three-fourths of the crew of a British ship must be British. Nothing now the necessity for registration, and the and 1890 the population increased by qualification for ownership. In order to fly the British flag, a ship (above a certain tonnage) must be registered. and must be entirely British-owned. As a matter of fact, however, the latter provision is often evaded; a body incorporated under English law, and hav ing its head office somewhere within the British Empire, is qualified to be a British owner, though the greater part of the shares be held abroad.

Now comes the vigorous writer, who uses the pen name of "Calchas," and declares in the Fortnightly Review that the cure for the Navigation syndicate ies in a revival of the Navigation laws. That is to say, the interests of all the British colonies and of all the food consumers in the United Kingdom should be sacrificed to the interests of British ship owners. To put the proposal in this form is to assure its rejection. What was true when Sir JAMES GRAHAM uttered it in 1849 is true to-day; a revival of the Navigation laws would involve revival of the Corn laws, but under far more intolerable conditions, because the proportion of England's food supply now drawn from English soil or from the colonies is much smaller than it was fifty years ago.

The writer who signs himself " Calchas " has more than once shown himself a prophet, but this time he will have to " gress again."

The State Taxes.

That the New York Democrats have believed that one of the strongest appeals that the Republican candidates for office this fall in New York State could make to the voters would be the cry that the direct State tax had been abolished inder Governor Opell's administraion, so far as it was possible for the Legislature to abolish it, was shown by their attempt to silence it in the first serious campaign document that was issued from their campaign headquarters in Albany. In this it was alleged that the present tax laws would not provide enough revenue to carry on the affairs of the State by \$6,000,000, and that a special law had been passed permitting the Comptroller to borrow this amount on State bonds. It was in answer to this document of Democratic origin that a long statement was given out at Albany and in this city on Sunday in which the financial situation of the Commonwealth was analyzed, and the statement that a deficit was imminent is denied absolutely. The explanation is given that the law which was alleged ment to provide for the new manner of raising money under the tax laws must necessarily be at liberty to move passed at the instance of Governor according to circumstances, free from

rushes out of zeeks to crush out competition, when administration to the fact that the State If rumor is true, we say, the scute mind increased appropriations for common increased expenses of the Legislature and the judiciary under the new Constitution.

It is apparent that Governor OpeLL's scheme of taxing banks and trust companies has resulted in a revenue from this source which has been sufficient to with a Constitutional amendment on permit the Legislature to do away with the direct State taxes for this year at least without endangering the financial administration of the community. The statement from Albany explaining the present tax and financial situation takes the wind out of these Democratic charges

The Great Growth of Brooklyn.

The celebration, on Sunday, of the fortieth anniversary of a Baptist church of Brooklyn, carries us back to a time when the population of that present borough of New York was less than one-quarter what it is now. This has been a rate of growth which has been exceeded during that period by Chicago The purport of the Navigation laws, only as this table will show:

min) the mine man will be		
	1960	1900.
New York (Manhattan)	513,669	1,850,003
Chicago	109,260	1,698,675
Philadelphia	500,529	1,293,097
Brookiyn (Borough)	279,112	1,166,589
St. Louis	160,773	575,288
Boston	177,812	500,892
Baltimore.	212,418	508,957
7 7 74 74 4 74 4	- L	

At the time when this Baptist church was founded Brooklyn was already disdistinguished as the "City of Churches, but it had not yet advanced far from history. In 1855 its population was increased by the consolidation of Williamsburg with it, and by the beginning of the great rush of people to occupy its vast and easily improved territory. Its 96,838 inhabitants in 1850 grew to until 1848, or twenty-three years after

its introduction into New York. Brooklyn was then known to the Union generally by its Greenwood Cemetery, of Churches." It had scarcely any of

portation were few. But already in 1855 Brooklyn had 113 churches. In 1846 the pulpit of Brooklyn gained, in Dr. STORRS, a recruit who extended its fame far and wide and in 1847 HENRY WARD BEECHER came to give it even greater distinction.

Brooklyn is still entitled to be called the ' City of Churches," for, with a population less than that of New York by more than one-third, it has about the same number of churches and chapels, or 447 in Brooklyn to 460 in New York.

Of course, the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 was the signal of a progress remains of the Navigation laws except | unexampled in its career. Between 1880 nearly one-half and between 1890 and 1900 in about the same ratio, and at present the increase seems to be not less proportionately. When the three new bridges are completed even greater progress may be expected.

Already Brooklyn has reached maturity as a great city. All traces of its old village character have gone and in its places of amusement, its bazaars of trade, public buildings, private residences, churches and parks and its orderly municipal administration it has taken rank with the foremost American communities. Its improvements and inhabited area are extending rapidly and there is every indication that it will continue to grow at a rate not exceeded by that of any other great community of the civilized world

A Deplorable Rule.

The bill passed by the Legislature of Louisiana requiring that all school histories used in that State shall describe Rear Admiral SCHLEY as the Commander and victor at Santiago, points to the change in what remains of the Schley issue. There is no longer rivalry between SCHLEY and SAMPSON. SAMPSON is dead. The issue is now between SCHLEY and the Navy, as a body habituated to observing certain rules of discipline and of good conduct.

The facts as to SCHLEY at Santiago were summed up in Capt. LEMLY's closing speech before the Court of Inquiry The plain truth of the matter, therefore, developed for the first time under the searchlight of this inquiry, although quite incidentally, is that, so far as the Gloucester, the Iowa, the Indiana, the Texas and the Oregon are concerned the Santiago fleet, with the exception of the Brooklyn), not the stroke of a propeller blade, not the touch of a helm ot the firing of a shot was done under the directions or by the orders of Admiral SCHLEY during this memorable battle. The effort to displace Sampson from the Commander's place had not a leg to stand on, theoretical or actual. The Louisiana legislators may search the nearly 2,000 pages of testimony before the court. and the truth, if that is what they are after, will remain as it was presented by Capt. LEMLY and Mr. HANNA.

We cannot easily imagine a more demoralizing idea to get a foothold in the military or naval service of a country than that a commanding officer must guard his movements against the danger of seeing at some portion of the action some subordinate jump up and claim the victor's honors, because the Commander was at a certain distance from the spot. The Commander commands. He is and personal dread of the species of treach ery that, to Sampson's misfortune, grew out of the Santiago fight.

If prejudice still moves the Louisiana people to ignore this very important consideration, they cannot, in justice to the welfare of their own youth, ignore a certain broader principle that forbids the payment of any strictly professional honor to SCHLEY, without condemning mercilessly the personal fraud committed by him in pursuit of it. To fail of that is to treat the Navy as permeated with fraud, inured to it and indifferent to it. Perish the thought!

Small Boat Drownings.

In view of the large number of persons recently drowned or put in peril by the capsizing of small boats, we call attention to two rules, both or certainly one of which should never be broken.

The wife, child and a friend of Capt. HORN were lost off Sandy Hook on Sunday, because their catboat sank. There should be no sinkable small boats. Every one of them should have air cans that make sinking impossible. If that had been the character of Capt. Horn's boat, there would probably have been no tragedy.

If air cans are regarded as too cumbersome or too expensive, these should be replaced by ring buoys. These are made in various sizes and in three grades those filled with granulated cork those known to the trade as compressed or condensed, and those filled with large sections of cork cut to fit the annular space inside the buoy. A ring buoy of the second-mentioned grade and of sufficient buoyancy to afford rest to three swimmers at one time, and to be very useful in helping to the boat those who cannot swim, can be bought for less than three dollars. It is not greatly in the way on the cockpit floor, and, carried there, it is always within reach for use.

There should be plenty of them.

A worker on the great Dictionary f Profanity and Curse Lore sends these notes on euphemistic or diaconal

editorial of Friday on 'The Dictionary of Curse Lore 'you ask who can unravel ' Hy Cripes ' This oath was familiar to me forty years ago in Massa chusetts. I always understood it to be a corrup tion of 'By Christ' It was used by people not addicted to robust swearing, who seemed to feel the need of some expletive to relieve their feelings. and ' Hy Cripes ' came as near to the genuine artic as they dared to go. An old orthodox deacon l wed to know, who would have been shocked beyond measure at even so mild an oath as ' I Swear, used to indulge in ' Swaggers' as a substitute.

" NEW YORK, June 28 M. T. R." "Swagger" is to us a novel substitute swear word, but it belongs to an interesting class and is a brother to " I swow " or "swaow" (swear), "I vum" (vow) and "I snum." Clearly this last is for "I swear." as is "I swan " or " swanny.

light upon its origin and distribution is needed. Nobody tells us anything about "Godfrey's cordial," of which only the first part is intelligible. " Like sin." "like Sancho," " Cracky." " Christopher." 'like Sam Hill." 'like the Old Boy." "dodrot it." "dodrotted." " doldarned." " dot it all." " what the maircy " (mercy), " Lan' sakes," " allfired." "my land." are other disconal oaths; and we knew a stanch old Democrat who described himself facetiously as " a Buchanan Baptist " and would rap out "thunder and guns!" with much unction and enjoyment. Still, that has rather a marine or military sound, and suggests not deacons, but the gentlemen who used to "go upon the account " under the Jolly Roger.

" Gosh " is rather too pronounced to be classified as strictly diaconal. It seems to be onomatopoetic as well as euphemistic. Does anybody know when of gross income upon investment was 21.8 and where "gosh " arose like an ex- per cent halation? Likewise "golly," which, while distinctly secular and unregenerate of appearance, has at least a subdiaconal subaudition. All these innocent safety valves of the good deserve

This curious life is often ended in wave as

queer. What seems more tranquil, patient, full of time and space than a game of pinochle? Far from that quiet pleasure are the swift fierce joys of poker and the madness of craps. You can imagine seraphs playing pinochle benignly and perpetually for illimitable ages and time beyond time. Yet a Brooklyn man took a hand in an exciting game of pinochle " Sunday and dropped to the floor with apoplexy. What game is safe for the apoplectic? The oldfashioned game of " authors " is the only social one that one can recommend as even comparatively safe. The careful nurser of the vital spark will confine himself to solltaire; and absolutely solitary solitaire is the best. The comments of standers-by are enough to drive any stout solitaire artist to apoplexy.

Cloudbursts in this State: baseball in a snowstorm in Colorado; the thermometer shooting up to 108 at Charleston; sure here is a lovely choice of climates and temperature to freeze, drown or burn. Yes we have never seen a man, woman or child that was satisfied with the weather.

The Fourth Called Intolerable

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In writing this I am actuated by no hostility to the Fourth of July. My patriotism wil ompare with that of any other native-born American, and I revere the day and the flag as none but a loyal American citizen can, but I question the wisdom of making the Fourth of July a thing of terror, as somehing to look forward to with dread. Can my sane person explain why it is necessary o annoy and make seven-tenths of the popu ation of New York city sick and miserabl n order to show our regard for the day The city to-day has been a veritable hell. and those unfortunate chough to be comelled to remain in the city have been the ictinis. In every avenue, side street and back yard the din of exploding pistols, gian firecrackers, torpedoes, detonating caps could be heard, com promptly at midnight of the 3d and is con-

inuing as I write, it o'clock.
I ask The Sun seriously if it is not a rank njustice to thousands of persons who are compelled to remain in New York on the urth that such a condition of things she be allowed by law. Are the pleasures of th nall and the idiots of larger growth of more pportance than the health and comfort of jees is intringuis and a reflection upor intelligence of those who allow it to con-ue. Have the sick and the nervous ac-dition in the matter? The Board of Health add be conferring a greater benefit if it ty would tolerate what we are NEW YORK, July 4.

Religion in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The Stx Sec. American, attacking the views on religion in the Philippines of the Rev. Dr. Brown of show that the morals of the Philippine clergy compare favorably with the morals of the Presbyterian clergy " Where are the sta- old.

He says that 'the Filipinos do not want Dr Brown or his 'positive religion." Why not permit the Filipinos to decide that ques-tion for themselves? The different denominations representing many millions of people who believe in this "positive religion" are going to submit the question to them, and,

going to submit the question to them. and, for one, I do not fear the result. Let "An American" wait but ten years after the entrance of the United States, with its principle of religious tolerance and its public school system, and let him mark the different conditions which will then exist.

The old statement is true that "History will repeat itself" epeat itself
I trust The Sux will extend to me the same
ourtesy it has extended "An American,"
and will publish this letter
NEW YORK, July 6 ENLIGHTENMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STX-Sir. To the To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. To the query of "An American," apropos of the Philippine report of the Presbyterian. Rev. Dr. Brown. "What right he has to force his belief on the Philippines." I would answer that Mr. Brown has just as much right to force his belief on the Philippines" as the Catholies have to urge their views on the Chinese or any other people, which they endeavor to do in every possible way.

West Point, July 6. Consistency,

Scotland and the Scotch.

To the Epiron of The Sty Sir A correspondent in your issue of this date, signing himself "American," sneers at the Presbyerian creed, and avers that Scotland is perhaps the nost immoral country in the world." The latent rappor that pervades and interpenetrates a class of religious realors leaks out subtly and unconsciously through your correspondent's words. He could not yell that, let him write soever anonymously. I make no profession of religious faith. Entirely aloof, I feel not the domination of dogma. I am nowise biassed, therefore I make no recriminations. But I am a Scot, and I love the land that gave me birth and suck. Clean are her people, and clear, as the crystal tide that streams from her craggy and communities hills. Godly, God-serving and soulundustering are her ministers. The principles that knox fought for, that roused Jenny Goddes to hurt her stool at the head of ritualism, that breathes through the writings of carlyle fand Emersoni and other champions of the soul, are alive and uppermost in the Scottish mind to-day. Robert the Bruce fought for the rights of the soul. By principle, and not authority, has Scotland ever been controlled. Her history is glorious with the record of such.

Can immorality harbor there?

KENNETH MACIYER. leaks out subtly and unconsciously through

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIF I left Cone Island July 4 about 12 P. M., accompanied by my write. We took Court street Car 687, Conductor 5532. The car was comfortably filled; for the most part

The car was comfortably filled; for the most part a quiet, orderly crowd.

A drunken ruffian, loud of voice, profane of speech, insisted on forcing himself between ladies on at least three different seats. I was foolish enough to imagine I was safe in complaining to the conductor. I said to him. Conductor, can't you keep that drunken fool quiet? I can assure you if I had thought for a moment of what was coming I would have kept still. The conductor glowered at me a moment and then burst out. What the held is it to you. Who do you think you are, answay? I can run my car without any neighfrom you, you food dann fool.

What could I do with my wife almost upset by the foul language and the threatening manner of this man, paid to protect, not insult, his passengers.

Value of Farms and Their Products in

Texas, Louisiana and Other States. WASHINGTON, July ? The Census Bu reau to-day issued a report containing the statistics of agriculture in Texas, which shows that on June 1, 1900, the farms of the State numbered 152,190, and were valued at \$601,773.613. Of this amount \$100. older children and in boarding out younger 223,811, or 14.5 per cent, represents the value of buildings and \$591,550,802, or \$5.5 children in New York institutions alone, \$30,125,705, and of live stock \$240,576,955, families, or a national total of 150,000 cared the total value of farm property being for in one way or the other \$982,476.273. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$239.823,244, of which amount \$72,802,533, or 30 4 per cent , represents the value of animal products, and Folks, "he will have a very different \$106,970,711, or 60 8 per cent, the value career than if he haspened to be taken of crops. The total value of farm products to the fifth floor. If he is received to for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$128,123.814. or 114.7 per cent. The gross farm income.

The farms of Oklahoma June 1, 1900, umbered 62,495, and were valued at \$123,-941 235, to which amount \$13,731,585, or 11 1 per cent , represents the value of buildings. and \$110.2 19.650, or 89.9 per cent., the value of land and improvements. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$6,573,015, and of live stock \$64,829,568. the total value of farm property being \$185,348,818. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$45,447,744, of which amoun' \$18,582,351, of 40.0 per cent., represents the value of animal products and \$26.865.363 or 59.1 per cent, the value of crops, the total value exceeding that reported for cent. The gross farm income in 1899 was \$37,337.798, and the percentage of gross income upon investment was 20.1 per The forms of Louisiana June 1, 1900,

in 1890 was \$209,346,434, and the percentage

The farms of Louisiana June 1, 1900, numbered 115,969, and were valued at \$141,130,610, of which amount \$33,400,400, or 23.7 per cent., represents the value of buildings and \$107,730,210, or 76.3 per cent., the value of the land and improvements. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$28,536,790, and of live stock \$28,869,566, the total value of farm property being \$198,536,906. The total value of farm property heads to the control of the cont \$198,536,906 The total value of farm pro-ducts for 1899 was \$72,007,302, exceeding that for 1889 by \$18,323,349, or 33.7 per cent The gross farm income in 1899 was \$66, 138,832, and the percentage of gross in ome upon investment was 33.3 per cent.
The farms of Tennessee June 1, 1900, umbered 224,623 and were valued at \$865.-50,750 Of this amount \$63,135,960, or 23.8 per cent, represents the value of buildings and \$202,013,790, or 76.2 per cent, the value of the land and improvements. The the total value of farm property being \$341,202,026. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$106,166,440; the gross farm income was \$87,736,030, and the per

of gross income upon investment was 25.7 per cent.
The farms of Washington June 1, 1900. numbered 33,202 and were valued at \$115. 609,710, of which amount \$16,299,200, o 14.1 per cent., represents the value of build ngs, and \$69,310,510, or 85.9 per cent., the value of land and improvements. The value of land and improvements. The value of farming implements and machinery was \$6,271,630, and live stock \$22,159,207, the total value of farm property being \$144,942,547. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$34,827,495, exceeding that for 1889 by \$21,152,565, or 154.7 per cent. The gross farm income was \$29,-618,455 and the percentage of gross income upon investment was 20 \$20.00.

GIRL TO SING AT PARK CONCERTS Specess of Miss Kitty Rampone, an Idol of Abingden Square.

Miss Kitty Rampone has been engage by the Park Department to sing at the band concerts in Morningside Park and n Mount Morris Park. She has the dis tinction of being the only woman the city has employed to sing before the public. She is the daughter of the late Signor Rampone, who was the leader of the Old | already an excellent ship-repairing plan Guard band. He became the leader of the

Eighth Regiment band when the Spanish-

American War opened and went to Chickamauga with the regiment. There he contracted a disease of which he died soon after the regiment returned home. His band had given public concerts in the summer in Abingdon Square and he tional tools required, but these can be plad permitted his daughter to sing there for out of the general naval appropriation several times. The crowd was greatly pleased with her singing. Then her father's death interrupted her musical

education. She has since been the main support of her family. Miss Rampone is only about 18 years old. She was invited to sing at one of the recent concerts in Abingdon Square and Assistant Park Superindendent Thomas

Miss Rampone is only about 18 years old. She was invited to sing at one of the recent concerts in Abingdon Square and Assistant Park Superindendent Thomas Murphy was greatly impressed with the reception the audience gave her. On his report Park Commissioner Willcox engaged her yesterday for concerts in the two uptown parks. If her singing becomes as popular uptown as it has downtown she will probably be engaged to sing in Central Park.

ARRESTED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Man Who Said He Came From Turkey and Wanted to See the President.

WARHINGTON, July 7.—A man who gave his name to the police as Amos Ahad was arrested at the White House this morning. He came to see the President, evidently being unaware that Mr Roosevelt is absent from the capital. Ahad had a letter addressed to the President, reciting that the bearer had been robbed of \$153 on the street in New York and that the police, instead of trying to find the thief, had arrested in the police, instead of trying to find the thief, had arrested in the work of preparing the slip for the foresight is the tip present state of programment as the police in this pockets. He said he had come to this country a year ago from Turkey, where his wife and six children live, and that in his parents in his parents and say of from Turkey, where his wife and six children live, and that he is anxious to return. Sanitary Officer Frank, to whom the case was referred by the police, turned the man over to the Board

of Charities If the Motorman Died.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN -SE in to day's paper entitled. Suppose the Motormat Fued, showing the dangers of a one man pilot on the L. road, is a subject that has been under dis the L road, is a subject that has been under deussion by the general public more than you sale pose. Feeple who can reniember about fiftee of twenty years back will recall the case of it. Futton Ferry pilot who dropped dead, end boot was left foundering in the stream until was discovered something was wrone. This was not the only case on record. And a law was passe compelling ferry companies to have two men the pilot house, which is in force to day. It much more necessary on the L, where many more men are employed and the traffic greater consequently the danger greatly enhanced. Let u have two men on the motor before it is too late.

New ROCHELLE, July 6. F. H. TREDWAY.

Batchall Wail From the Parific. From the Morning Gregorian

From the Morning Oregonian.

Now giory to our baseball team, and them that play thereon.

And keep the giory whooping up till all the same is gone.

For turn ye East, or turn ye West, and rubber South or North.

A team like that that plays for us has never sailted forth.

Where lives the aggregation that the proud distinction claims. That it within but two brief weeks has lost eleven has not been definitely deserved the practice camp will be open

Pull yellow bell we've seen before, with errors manifold.

And games this multiplied a score the blackboard would not hold.

We've seen the gallant dry goods clerk combat the butcher boys.

And seen the Elks and Eagles play with enmity and noise.

But e'en the worst of all these teams got on a win ning gall.

If only now and then, and none e'er lost eleven straight.

Abl lovely pennant, fluttering before the players.

Ah! lovely pennant, fluttering before the players:

What thoughtiess fate has made of you the one and only prize.

For if a pennant was hung up for those who play the worst.

Our doughty players in the rare to claim it would be first.

Yet till our team is worth its coin, for in a few weeks.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE. AS TO TRAINING FOUNDLINGS

Commissioner Folks Opposed to Institu tional Care for Very Little Oner Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities, addressed the Scrumer School in Philarthropic Work yesterday on the care

neglected, destitute and delinquent childre-He expressed belief in itstitutional care for children. This question involves, 35.000 er cent , the value of the land. The value | 100,000 in institutions in the United States farm implements and machinery was and 50,000 additional children living with

"If an orphun boy of seven or eight years is brought to the Charities Building and taken to the first floor," said Mr. the Children's Aid Society, on the first floor, he will be sent to the Farm School in Westchester county and forwardes with a dozen or fifteen others to Texas or lowa-There he will be placed on a farm seven or eight miles from a town to grow up and develop much as other farmers' boxs de and perhaps in the end own a forty-acr farm of his own If he is received at the office of the New York Orphan Asylum on the fifth

floor, he will be sent to their big institution at floor, he will be sent to their bag in a Seventy-fourth street and Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson, where with 200 others he will be brought up until he is others he will be brought up until he is then indentured to some business in the city. He will always be a city boy, starting for rising, but with keener compet and without the home life of the It seems hardly creditable that after an

existence of fifty or one hundred years activity along these lines, much of the child's career should depend on the mer lines, much of the accident of application. There is very fa-from anything like an organization of

children's charities.

Physically, there is no question that in the case of very young children the advantages are wholly on the side of their care in families. Foundling hospitals show a mortality nothing less than frightful Mentally, children under 6 or 7 years of ago learn largely by imitation. Their delearn largely by imitation. Their development in a family is much more normal rapid and all around. Little which min-rapid and all around. Little which min-isters to the development of personality can be done in an institution before that age. For the intermediate period from 7 to 16 there is little to choose between the child which lives in a family and attends school and the child which

to 17 there is often a distinct advantage in the more or less exceptional facilities of institutions for training. But I think there is often times danger of offering too much training which cannot be had in the public schools, for that is more or less of a emptation to parents to commit the "The great object of getting a child out

The great object of grow up with a home is to get it to grow up with sense of locality, to model its own life after the standards of a particular group. It tendency is going to be to place out tendency is going to be to place out in families the younger children. I hope it will not be many years before we shall not think of sending them elsewhere."

Charity workers from Boston, Philip delphia. Washington and this city dis

NAVY TO BUILD A BATTLESHIP Secretary Moody Decides to Build It in the Brooklyn Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 7 -Secretary Mondy to-day decided that the 18,000-ton battle ship authorized by Congress to be hur at a Government yard should be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that work on the vessel will begin in eigh or nine months. The Brooklyn vard was regarded as

possessing more advantages than any other overnment plant. One great saving will made there in the cost of transporting iterial. Another important he abundant supply Brooklyn, which can be omparatively small cost. The appropriation bill contained an it

of \$175,000 for preparing the yard selected for shipbuilding purposes, and it will re-quire all of this to make ready the slip is which the vessel is to be built. This will leave nothing for the purchase of the addi-tional tools required, but these can be paid

The news that a battleship was to be constructed at the Brooklyn yard caused much gratification yesterday among the officers and the employees in the var bureaus. The decision of the Secretar of the Navy was not expected before

propage plates for starting a -irawn, and all that is now necessary a he Brooklyn yard is to carry them on. As a general proposition. Advarat Robbs is in favor of building warship yards. The main objection to among naval officers has been the

where the workmen get better pay 60 shorter hours than workmen in private shorter hours than working it is shipvards, and in addition reserve at leave with pay As Congress i wi to assume the responsibility of the c cost, that objection has been remand the experiment about to be to tor's approval

TO PLAY WAR AT FORT RIVEY

The War Department Proposes to Mobilize 20,000 Regulars and Militia There. Washington, July 7 In addition joint manufactures by the army and na-

early in September off Long Island, it proposed to arrange a series of matter

Our doughty piagers in the race to claim it would be first.

Yet still our team is worth its coin, for in a few weeks.

All these who bet against it will have made a consistence.

All these who bet against it will have made a consistence.

SUMME

WAYS IS

Madison Plays

The elec last night to Asia. Tokio, be was on vie ciners in other thin was Japa to tea ar was made balancing tricks. .

and danc The very of twelve was not One of ganzas. last night by the c at Walla fortnight Pain fler Plays the "The Wil "A Chine "The Cha Defender The sh Garden w which o character Henry G. Keith's

quite legi lar, as and his c show con fun, muc and some Tony pairs of sketches, merrimen merrime pioneers stage on had made Proctor Twenty-t Fifth Ave The Ex photogra the crow waxen ex-dents. Oscar I above t with the with which mer. The day mati Friday. Grace

mantic of It is not divulged. "will giv David B Adele Erlanger role in "ward Ha in which Coming-

for a con youngest Mr. Clay this aft the cott served o The se party git Ailsa, a win and E. Carte

is the gue Hall. Late of Atherto Grand d Corporat The la the dog is invar BODY

Wife of mitted of the te street by Island. house When she saw standing

HALL Mayor A Mayor

a comm request cioners the fire moved for auth Black Fr An ear

Jersey dry good the day ployed RELIEF

Franz at the Ci week of Ada C

English with Ch